

News of the Day.

It is stated that Governor Branch was some time since offered the portfolio of the War Department, and that he had declined it. It would doubtless have succeeded Mr. Stanton.

Herschel V. Johnson gave expression to sentiments in Washington a few days ago, in the presence of an illustrious and distinguished service to the country during the war, that were neither loyal nor modest, considering he was recently pardoned by the President. The officer simply told him he would not tolerate such talk in his presence, and Johnson shut up. The officer was Gen. J. W. Geary.

Rescuing a regular army is now very active. It consists now of more than 40,000 men.

A plot was discovered a few days ago to release the prison convicts at Joliet, Ill. An attempt was made to carry the plot, and one of the prisoners was shot.

Extra Billy Smith was asked if he had applied for pardon a few days ago. "Applied for pardon," he said indignantly, "and I'll be damned if I ever will apply for pardon to a tailor." This said rebel is now living by the sufferance of that tailor in quiet retirement on his farm, near Waterson, Va.

The North Division of the Mobile and Ohio railroad has finally been turned over to the company. This completes the transfer by the military authorities of the entire length of the road.

The Postmaster General is being troubled to find postmasters, clerks, road agents, &c., for South Carolina, on account of the almost universal connection of the inhabitants with the rebellion.

A defalcation to the amount of \$64,000 has recently been discovered in the accounts of a book-keeper in a large wholesale establishment in Boston.

Tribune's Richmond correspondent repeats a rumor current there that two of the strongest cells in the Penitentiary in that city, recently occupied by John Brown, were designed for the reception of Jeff. Davis and John Mitchell.

Brigadier General George Wright, reported lost in the wreck of the Brother John, had been in command of the Department of the Pacific since 1861, and was an ensign in the regular army in 1855.

The Boston Transcript says the war debt of Massachusetts, for which it can rightly demand reimbursement from the Federal Government, originally amounted to upwards of \$3,000,000.

The captain of a British schooner, which arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., reported that about a dozen of the crew had been discharged from the United States army or navy had been engaged in piratical operations on the coast of Honduras, having murdered the captain, and taken possession of the vessel, and setting sail in her, captured several other vessels. They were last seen near the coast of Cuba, with an English vessel in pursuit.

Major General Logan attended the Morgan county, Ill., Fair, and made a speech, on Monday. He said President Johnson's reconstruction policy was not an experiment, and he was willing to support it as long as there was any hope of success. He said, however, that he did not like this wholesale system of pardoning rebels. He was opposed to the policy of the President, and he was willing to support it as long as there was any hope of success. He said, however, that he did not like this wholesale system of pardoning rebels. He was opposed to the policy of the President, and he was willing to support it as long as there was any hope of success.

The Consul General of Switzerland, at Washington, desires it to be understood that he will not receive any contributions for Wirtz. Wirtz is a native of Switzerland, under De Bow's financial arrangement, for which the original owners received Confederate bonds.

The printing presses in the Treasury Department are busily engaged in running off compound interest bearing notes. Already ten millions have been struck off, and are probably by this time on their way to California. A few days ago another order was issued to print forty millions more, as quickly as possible. More five-twenty coupon notes are also to be issued.

Wirtz has made an appeal for pecuniary aid to enable him to make a complete defense of himself in the trial now in progress at Washington. The N. Y. Tribune says a gentleman who had been a friend of Wirtz, and who was willing to support him, had been arrested by the military authorities, and was being held in custody. The gentleman was a friend of Wirtz, and was willing to support him, but he was being held in custody by the military authorities.

A delegation of the Veteran Reserves waited on the President, and presented a petition that their corps be mustered out of service. The President expressed his willingness, if General Grant thinks it can be done without detriment to the public interests.

Thought he was Greeley. An incident happened a few evenings since at the Caskill Mountain House, which is too rich to be lost. Among the company was the venerable and Rev. Dr. J. W. Greer, of New York, who was dressed in dress and address distinguished him as a finished gentleman of the old school of manner, courtesy and elegant. He was in the sitting room, surrounded by a circle of friends, and strangers also were around, enjoying the conversation, which was necessarily loud, because the Doctor is unfortunately deaf.

An elderly clergyman from down East entered the parlor, and drawing a chair close to Dr. Greer, began to propound questions, which he was obliged to repeat at the top of his voice to make the Doctor hear. "I would be glad to have your view on the probability of the return of the rebel States to the Union."

The Doctor replied that "he thought the President's measures were judicious, and things were working very well."

"What do you think," pursued the inquirer, "of the expediency of negro suffrage?"

The Doctor answered, "I would not allow any man to vote who had not intelligence, but I would not exclude any man simply on account of his color."

"I am very glad," said the old gentleman, "to hear these views from you, Mr. Greeley."

"Greeley," said the Doctor, "I am not Mr. Greeley!"

"Why, are you not Horace Greeley?"

"By no means," said the Doctor. "What name do you imagine?"

"Well, I ask your pardon, and must explain. A young man sitting next to me at dinner told me that you were Horace Greeley, and I was very much interested in the conversation, as he said you were fond of talking with people and expressing your views on public questions. I ask your pardon sir, but I certainly supposed I was talking to Horace Greeley."

THE DANGERS OF MAINTAINING LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY.

The Democrats say "the dangers" mistake of not adopting the Sherman-Johnson treaty is beginning to bear its legitimate fruit. We hear of difficulties in the South about reorganization of States satisfactorily.

It is also to be noticed that the dangerous mistake of deposing Jeff. Davis from authority is beginning to bear its legitimate fruits. A great many are dissatisfied about it, and the fact occasions difficulties in the reorganization of the States satisfactorily.

And besides there is something of a puzzle as to what exactly shall be done with Jeff. The country has been in suspense over this special question sometime; and a vast amount of indignation, imploring, execrating and exasperating has been shed upon it. Now if the authority as President of the Confederate States had been quietly acknowledged, all this would have been avoided. The Southern States in regulating their own internal affairs to suit themselves, according to the immortal principle of "States-Rights" had unity in a Confederate and placed Jeff. Davis at the head of it. Despotism fanaticism came along and knocked him off his high perch, and disbanded the State organizations that were sustaining him there. And it now finds itself in a pretty mess. It wouldn't allow these States to "regulate" according to their own notions, and it now encounters "difficulties" in regulating according to its notions.

Pious people encounter similar difficulties in regulating their own lives, and striving to baffle the devil in his myriad-fold assaults in the shape of temptations and troubles. If they would only give way to him, they would glide swiftly and smoothly down the broad road! The chief end of individual and national existence being to avoid difficulties and get on easily, it is strange that men should ever oppose anything or anybody; strange that anarchy, lawlessness, crime, bogus authorities, and all manner of evasions of legitimate power, should not be allowed to have full swing. "We hear of difficulties" wherever the attempt is made to control obstacles.

Such a structure existed in the old confederation prior to the formation of our present Government, and it was just because that had proved itself a failure that the "more perfect Union" announced in the preamble to the Constitution, was formed. Current Democracy in no way exhibits its fossilized condition more thoroughly and conspicuously than in its mumbling over the political philosophy pertaining and appropriate to the ante-constitutional period of our National history. It would be an anachronism not to whit more picturesque in its absurdity, to advocate our existing allegiance to the British Crown.

The Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, Major General Howard, made an admirable, common sense, and instructive speech in Chicago, last Sunday evening, explanatory of the character and operations of that Bureau. The sum of its purposes is simply to induce the late slave into the responsibilities as well as the full enjoyment of freedom and manhood, in the shortest possible time, and with the least possible shock to the social structure. The General announced with equal terseness and truth, that the whole problem lies in securing simple justice to the freedman. If the people of the South could but see this, the Bureau would disappear at once, along with all forms and degrees of military interference, and the States would be reorganized without delay. Until they do see it, the Government cannot and will not cease to occupy, and to exert all needful control over that unhappy region. Gen. Howard said in this connection: "I am opposed to a permanent establishment in Washington for the purposes of the Freedmen's Bureau, and I am in favor of its being a view to the end of all this. The subjects are entirely matters for State control; and when any States show that they are able and willing to support their work—willing to take care of its own poor, and to deal justly by its colored people—we shall be disposed to let them. Not until then."

The General had lived sometime in the South prior to the war and has had no little experience of colored human nature in bondage and freedom. He makes the very much like other people. This is the plain intelligible postulate, which the successful organization into free self-supporting communities is to be based. Its admission is the all-important step required of their white oppressors. The negro is human and swayed by human motives. Give him the same opportunity to follow the lead of those motives, which is his by inalienable right, and which the white man demands at the cost, if need be, of revolt and violence, and the question of "What to do with the freedmen" is already solved. The solution is to do nothing with him, but give him his rights and teach him how to exercise and maintain them. Or, perhaps, we may omit even the latter part, and barely give him his rights. That is, quit "do nothing" with him, and let him do for himself under the stress of those legitimate coercion which spring from the sense of self-preservation.

Gen. Howard says the success of this simple plan wherever it has been fairly tried has greatly exceeded expectation. Every jot of testimony from the South confirms this statement. The late rebel communities can be restored to peace, good order, and unexampled thrift, and uninterrupted self-government by doing simple justice to the black man. Will they be wise, or are they foredoomed to "the dogs?"

Miss M. E. Bradton is a red-haired, stout, rather vulgar-looking colored woman of thirty odd. She has been an itinerant actress, known great destitution, and her life, like her books, are of the stage, stagey. Her dear aim is a big fitted North Irishman, named Maxwell, who gave her pitiful prices for work until she became famous, when he made love to her, disposing of his own wife in a lunge and saying they live together in the summer at Windsor, but frequently pass a week in Paris. For her sake this sister, on this side of the water, Miss Bradton receives two hundred pounds in gold. The combined sale of her books in England has been six hundred thousand, and in America, two hundred and fifty thousand, in France and Germany one hundred thousand. She has made in the past four years about forty thousand pounds, and fended half of it.

The following are the comparative earnings for July, of some of the principal railroad lines:

	1864.	1865.
New York and Erie	2,094,120	\$1,150,000
Richmond Southern	279,120	300,000
Michigan Central	220,000	220,000
Illinois Central	401,120	351,000
St. Louis and Alton	244,000	310,000
Chicago and Northwestern	428,000	468,120
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	612,120	612,120
Atlantic and Great Western	322,000	290,000
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	260,000	260,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	260,000	260,000
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	260,000	260,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	260,000	260,000

Professor Ayton, son-in-law of Kit Norton and editor of Blackwood, died Aug. 4th.

F. H. Lane, one of our best marine artists, died recently in Gloucester, Mass. He was sixty years.

THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE STATES.

The General Government did not originally create the States, but the States the General Government—Democrat.

The proposition affirmed here is as erroneous as the one denied. The States no more created the General Government than the General Government the States. The people created both. The preamble to the United States Constitution says: "We, the people, in order to insure, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The distinction between "States" and "people" is significant, was deliberately made by the framers of the Constitution, and is of no little importance in its bearing upon the arrogant pretensions and usurpations of State governments. The cunning and persistent confounding of this distinction was a ready and effective weapon in the hands of State sovereignty advocates. The illusion was most diligently inculcated that the National Government was a mere confederation of "sovereign powers"—one of the Democrats' "contracts"—the creature of the States, and therefore (albeit even this is a *non sequitur*) subordinate in authority. And the country has witnessed the history of a people (the direct product of this fallacy) of eminent men like Alex. Stephens and Robt. E. Lee, men who certainly were not inherently treacherous and lacking in patriotic fervor, forswearing their fealty and banding themselves with ingrafted, foredoomed traitors and anarchists, because their notions as to where sovereignty lay, and whence the Nation derived its legitimate powers, were so egregiously perverted. They regarded the Nation as a conglomerate instead of an organic structure, which no central volition or mandate could pervade without the consent of the constituent pieces, namely the States. A cluster of crystals, but itself amorphous.

Such a structure existed in the old confederation prior to the formation of our present Government, and it was just because that had proved itself a failure that the "more perfect Union" announced in the preamble to the Constitution, was formed. Current Democracy in no way exhibits its fossilized condition more thoroughly and conspicuously than in its mumbling over the political philosophy pertaining and appropriate to the ante-constitutional period of our National history. It would be an anachronism not to whit more picturesque in its absurdity, to advocate our existing allegiance to the British Crown.

The Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, Major General Howard, made an admirable, common sense, and instructive speech in Chicago, last Sunday evening, explanatory of the character and operations of that Bureau. The sum of its purposes is simply to induce the late slave into the responsibilities as well as the full enjoyment of freedom and manhood, in the shortest possible time, and with the least possible shock to the social structure. The General announced with equal terseness and truth, that the whole problem lies in securing simple justice to the freedman. If the people of the South could but see this, the Bureau would disappear at once, along with all forms and degrees of military interference, and the States would be reorganized without delay. Until they do see it, the Government cannot and will not cease to occupy, and to exert all needful control over that unhappy region. Gen. Howard said in this connection: "I am opposed to a permanent establishment in Washington for the purposes of the Freedmen's Bureau, and I am in favor of its being a view to the end of all this. The subjects are entirely matters for State control; and when any States show that they are able and willing to support their work—willing to take care of its own poor, and to deal justly by its colored people—we shall be disposed to let them. Not until then."

The General had lived sometime in the South prior to the war and has had no little experience of colored human nature in bondage and freedom. He makes the very much like other people. This is the plain intelligible postulate, which the successful organization into free self-supporting communities is to be based. Its admission is the all-important step required of their white oppressors. The negro is human and swayed by human motives. Give him the same opportunity to follow the lead of those motives, which is his by inalienable right, and which the white man demands at the cost, if need be, of revolt and violence, and the question of "What to do with the freedmen" is already solved. The solution is to do nothing with him, but give him his rights and teach him how to exercise and maintain them. Or, perhaps, we may omit even the latter part, and barely give him his rights. That is, quit "do nothing" with him, and let him do for himself under the stress of those legitimate coercion which spring from the sense of self-preservation.

Gen. Howard says the success of this simple plan wherever it has been fairly tried has greatly exceeded expectation. Every jot of testimony from the South confirms this statement. The late rebel communities can be restored to peace, good order, and unexampled thrift, and uninterrupted self-government by doing simple justice to the black man. Will they be wise, or are they foredoomed to "the dogs?"

Miss M. E. Bradton is a red-haired, stout, rather vulgar-looking colored woman of thirty odd. She has been an itinerant actress, known great destitution, and her life, like her books, are of the stage, stagey. Her dear aim is a big fitted North Irishman, named Maxwell, who gave her pitiful prices for work until she became famous, when he made love to her, disposing of his own wife in a lunge and saying they live together in the summer at Windsor, but frequently pass a week in Paris. For her sake this sister, on this side of the water, Miss Bradton receives two hundred pounds in gold. The combined sale of her books in England has been six hundred thousand, and in America, two hundred and fifty thousand, in France and Germany one hundred thousand. She has made in the past four years about forty thousand pounds, and fended half of it.

The following are the comparative earnings for July, of some of the principal railroad lines:

	1864.	1865.
New York and Erie	2,094,120	\$1,150,000
Richmond Southern	279,120	300,000
Michigan Central	220,000	220,000
Illinois Central	401,120	351,000
St. Louis and Alton	244,000	310,000
Chicago and Northwestern	428,000	468,120
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	612,120	612,120
Atlantic and Great Western	322,000	290,000
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	260,000	260,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	260,000	260,000
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	260,000	260,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	260,000	260,000

Professor Ayton, son-in-law of Kit Norton and editor of Blackwood, died Aug. 4th.

F. H. Lane, one of our best marine artists, died recently in Gloucester, Mass. He was sixty years.

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—We are glad to announce that this popular place of amusement will be thrown open to the public on Saturday evening, under the auspices of Miss Leo Hudson, who is lessee for the season. Miss Hudson has just returned from a tour through the Eastern cities, where she has engaged a full dramatic company, and made arrangements with a number of first-class stars. In the advertisement, in another column, will be found the list of the company. Among them will be found some old faces, and a host of new ones, who ask the patronage of a generous public. Of the merits of the company we are not prepared to speak at present, but will leave them to make their own record. Let the friends of the theater remember Saturday night.

Civill & Calvert have received recent invoices of Memorandums and Diaries—suited to every taste—from the cheap Pass Book to the elegant and expensive Morocco requisite.

WOODS' THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is nightly crowded with genteel and gratified audiences. Last night, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, the Theater was full, and the performances were received with shouts of applause. To-morrow, the last but one of this popular troupe, in this city, is set aside for the benefit of Miss Josie Zanfretta, a pretty danseuse of the company, on which occasion there will be an entire change of programme; of course the Theater will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

Ketchum took a novel method to deceive the people of the house where he went to board in New York, after his forgeries were made public. He wrote letters to himself as Mr. Lowry, dated at Cincinnati, their contents giving the impression that they were from his sister, brother and father. These he posted at the nearest general letter-box, and when received, opened them, and purposely left them open on his table for inspection by the curious. It was the only effect it appears to have made to deceive anybody.

Civill & Calvert supply schools and country merchants with everything in the way of school books and stationery at prices that can't be beat.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The greatly increased travel over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad compels the managers of the road to put on another train. They announce that on Monday, September 4th, a Lightning Express train will leave Cincinnati at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving Louisville on the mailboats, will make sure connections at Cincinnati. Capt. Barney will give all the necessary information to passengers.

INGALLS & Co.—This extensive establishment in the line of boots, shoes and hats, is represented in this city by Mr. R. M. Ingalls, whose affability of manner, close attention to business and sagacious recognition of the value of advertising in the Press, have secured to the house a large trade. Country merchants and dealers can form agreeable and profitable acquaintance with this enterprising house.

The Journal's Ex-Lieutenant Colonel promises to become a "distinguished" fighter of "the poor little thingy's" contemptible paragraphs" as of "the boys in blue." He is heroically braving the confessed danger of not only "boxing his own ears," but also of being "politely poisoned" from being bitten by an insect not larger than the point of a pin.

Civill & Calvert have the new style of India Rubber Ruler—Flexible. Indispensable to accountants.

The dwelling of the late Isaac Cromie, on the west side of Fourth, between Chestnut and Broadway, with lot 68 front by 200 feet deep, sold yesterday morning for \$28,500. It was sold at auction by S. G. Henry. We understand that the original cost of the house was \$14,000. It was built in 1854.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.—The payment of the army up to the 30th of June has been nearly completed. It took more than twelve millions to pay the troops serving in Louisiana and Texas. The army was mustered yesterday for another two months' pay, which falls due on the 1st of September.

Civill & Calvert have elegant Morocco Bankers' Cases—new pattern—large enough for 7-30's.

There has been an average of one person killed and five wounded, daily, by railroad accidents in this country since the first of the year. We advise every one who travels, and who values his life as worth anything to his friends, or the continuity of his bones worth anything to himself, to get insured in the Travelers' and Accident Insurance Company.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.—We understand that the Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday seized two lots of cigars offered for sale by dealers in this city without being stamped according to law. All cigars must be properly stamped when offered for sale, whether of domestic manufacture or imported from abroad.

Marco stings the Journal's local—hence he calls him a mosquito; and, as his agency becomes intensified, he calls him a dog, to illustrate that he has been well bitten; finally, becoming desperate, he styles him an ass. He (the local) deserves no better fate than to be stung by mosquitoes, bitten by dogs, and kicked by asses.

Civill & Calvert have the new style of Gilt Pen with Pocket Holder—almost as desirable as the genuine Gold Pen—for only twenty-five cents.

The porter of the Louisville packet United States was accidentally drowned on Tuesday morning, at Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Burlingame brings an interesting gift of the year. To Mr. Lawrence, a member of the British embassy at Pekin, who is a skillful Chinese scholar, made a close translation of Longfellow's Psalm of Life, which was then inscribed, as the manner of the country favors, on the door-posts of his house. There the calm, pure wisdom and beauty of its sentences greatly impressed a learned dignitary post of the empire, who thereupon put it in pure Chinese poetical form of the last Polish, and so writing it out with his own hand upon a beautiful fan, sent it as a present to his brother bard at Cambridge. It is pleasant for all of us admirers of the charming poem to know that those words of Peckin's folk took to road and admirer of it, too, as they pass Mr. Wade's door.

POLICE COURT—Wednesday, August 30.

John Tindal, Albert Smith, and Fred. Beck (little boys) suspected felons; discharged. Rose Tassell, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Chas. Gerrick, drunkenness; discharged. Henry Raulson and John Davis, suspected felons; discharged.

John C. Tatum and Peter Canlin, suspected felons; \$200 each for three months. Van Read, Dick Richardson and James Ricketts, disorderly conduct; fined \$3 each, and \$300 each for three months.

Pauline Jewett, (f. w. c.) stealing clothing worth over \$4 (on W. A. Warren); fined \$5, and \$300 for six months.

Charles Smith, (soldier) stealing \$7 from Geo. Keifer; sent to Military Prison.

James Gambell, embezzling a mule and a load of wheat, property of David Stamford; continued until to-morrow.

Jenny Cook, stealing \$12 from one Mr. Coffee; discharged.

The Heir of the Russian Monarchy. The Grand Duke Czarowitz, on the day of his leaving the city to his exile, in accordance with the laws of the land—a ceremony performed when a crown prince attains his majority, and in the present instance, succeeds to the rule by the death of a relative—signed the first receipt from among the infinite number of those a Russian autocrat is destined to indite in the course of his life. It is addressed to the Governor General of St. Petersburg, and runs thus:

Prince Alexander Arkadievitch: In taking the most important step of my life, and in writing this receipt, I am indebted to you, my person to all Russia, my first thought was to mark this day by an act of charity. I herewith transmit you the sum of 6,000 roubles, requesting you to distribute the same among the poorer inhabitants of the country. I shall be happy if it serve to do a few good deeds. In brief, I will say to the prayers they will offer up in common with me for the long life of our emperor lord, and for the prosperity of the country. Your well-wisher.

ALEXANDER. The Czarowitz is busily engaged in perfecting his education, which, according to the rules affecting the younger sons of the imperial family, had been chiefly a military one during the lifetime of his brother, The Governor General, Count Perovski, commands that in the present instance the studies of the Czarowitz shall be shared by the Grand Duke Vladimir, his brother next in age. Count Perovski, a nobleman of great talent and high intellectual culture, has been intrusted with the superintendence of their studies.

A FACT HERETOFORE UNDISCOVERED.—The daily sales of Phalons' "Night-blooming Cereus" exceed by more than one hundred per cent. those of any other performers or hand-orchestra that flourish in the city. It is a fact, whether original or imitations of French and English artists. Sold everywhere.

ARE THEY GOING?—We refer, reader, to your teeth. Be careful. Note to your eyes (teeth are the most precious of your bodily organs). Use the Fragrant Soudolite. It will not only clean and prevent what are now but new teeth from being lost, but it will also keep them healthy and strong, and it is the only thing that can save them. Reflect on this.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF. Home Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., will please meet at their Hall (THIS DATE) EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, at 6 o'clock for the purpose of voting on the proposed charter of a new lodge, No. 29, Albany. Members of other Lodges respectfully invited. J. F. HAWLEY, Secretary.

One God-Liver (Dr. Perfect Family Expectorant) manufactured by John C. Baker, No. 715 Market Street, Philadelphia. For fifteen years it has been considered the best preparation of its kind in the market. It is a valuable remedy for the most common ailments of the human system, and is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists. It is a valuable remedy for the most common ailments of the human system, and is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for the Discharge of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address: DR. J. SKILLIN HOUTTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. July 31st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATER,

Cor. Fourth and Jefferson Sts.

Benefit of Mrs. Josie Zanfretta, Acting and Stage Manager.

And last night but one of the

Zanfretta Troupe

Friday Evening, Sept. 1.

NEW BALLET.

NEW PANTOMIME.

NEW GYMNASICS.

NEW DANCES, Etc.

Admission 25 cents. Afternoon for families and children. Admission 10 cents. Private Boxes 75c. Private Boxes 75c. Private Boxes 75c.

Louisville Theater.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

MISS LEO HUDSON, ACTING AND TALE MANAGER.

H 50 lbs Havana Sugar—prime article;
Expected to arrive and for sale by
small lot—
D. S. BENEDETOT & SONS

B ROOMS—
25 dozen Shaker Brooms,
50 dozen plain and fancy Brooms.
For sale by
A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,
614 Main street

CIVILL & CALVERT,
Publishers, Printers, Stationers, Binders and
Blank Book Manufacturers,
431 Main Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
BOSTON.

ing accuracy with which they are fitted to each peculiar condition of the eye.

A full selection of all kinds of Optical Instruments, such as Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Barometrical and Surveying Instruments, Instruments for Medical Faculty, Bunsen, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses—Always on hand.

Artificial Human eye inserted without pain.
New glasses fitted to old frames.

Wm. H. W. 11

J. NO. 8. GRIFFITH,
 BEN. S. BOARD.
 May 1st, 1865.

DALE ROPE—
 500 coils Dale Rope—No. 1 article, Todd Mfg.
 or made by D. S. BARNETT & SONS.
 1865.

ROPE AND FISALS.
No. 633 Main Street between Sixth and Seventh
Sts. LOUISVILLE, K. Y.

ANILA ROPE—Assorted sizes.
For sale by **D. S. BENEDICT & SONS,**
No. 633 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
500 barrels malted grain Whisky;
500 barrels Blend - Bourbon Whisky;
500 barrels Mattilyn's Bourbon Whisky;
45 barrels Miller's Bourbon Whisky.
All of which we will sell at very low figures to close
the season.

W. H. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.
100 N. 2nd St. St. Louis, Mo.